

The Daily Gazette

Published every evening except Sunday.

HOLT, BOWEN & WILCOX,

IN LATHROP'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

TERMS: SIX DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

CHARLES HOLT, J. BOWEN, DANIEL WILCOX.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Two lines of type in the first column of an advertisement a square.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

L. DAY & CO.

Boot and Shoe Store, in Williams' 5 story

block, East Milwaukee street.

J. A. FROHAM, N. G.

KNOWLTON & JACKSON,

Attorneys at Law, 114 North Second Street, Janesville, Wis.

JOHN WINANS,

Attorney and Counselor at Law, Office over Central

Bank, Janesville, Wis.

J. W. D. PARKER,

Attorney at Law, Janesville, Wis. Office with Bates

Nichols, North Main street.

M. B. JOHNSON,

Dentist, Office over Mosley & Bro's Bookstore, West

Second street, Janesville, Wis.

WILLIAM MERRILL,

Attorney and Counselor at Law, Office Lathrop's Block

Janesville, Wisconsin.

T. M. ATERSON,

Counselor and Attorney at Law, Collecting Agent, &c.

Abstracts of title furnished on short notice. Ad-

dresses, West Milwaukee street.

G. W. CHITTENDEN, M. D.

Homeopathic and Eclectic Physician and Surgeon, 214

Academy st., a few rods northwest Milwaukee street

depot.

DR. B. F. PENDLETON,

Dentist, In preparation to operate in every branch of his

profession. Residence, East corner Pleasant and Third

streets, Janesville, Wis.

RAINFORD A. HUDSON,

Attorney and Counselor at Law, Office in Empire

Block, Janesville, Wisconsin.

M. A. PATTERSON,

Attorney at Law and Justice of the Peace, Janesville,

Wis. Office on Main street, nearly opposite the Amer-

ican Express Office.

DOCTOR W. AMER,

Office, over Mr. Hark's harness shop first door east of

the post office, Janesville, Wis.

ELDERGE & PEASE,

Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Office in Myers'

block, Main street, Janesville, Wis.

S. S. COLE, M. D.

Homeopathic and Eclectic Physician and Surgeon, 214

Academy st., a few rods northwest Milwaukee street

depot.

NEW YORK CASH STORE,

C. O. Smith, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Dry Goods,

Clothing, Hosiery, and all other goods, 114 North

Second street, Janesville, Wis.

BENNETT, CASSIDY & GIBBS,

Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Office, Lathrop's

Block, Janesville, Wis. Will furnish Abstracts of Title

and Loan Money.

G. T. COLE,

Teacher of Singing, Organ, Melodion, Harmony and

Through Bass. Applications can be made at Mr.

Wilcox's music store and at Mr. Harkness's book

store.

W. ROBINSON,

Architect, Designs and plans for both public and private

buildings, together with detail drawings, specifications,

builders contracts, estimates, &c., furnished at short

notice. Office in Lathrop's block.

Fine Goods! Fine Goods!

L. O. W. Brown Window Shop,

Basin of Brown Window Shop,

Manager of Brown Window Shop,

Charles Flooding Shop,

THE FARMER'S TESTIMONIAL.

THE PEOPLE'S CERTIFICATE.

WE (the undersigned, citizens of Rock County, do

certify that we have purchased boots of (of their

own manufacture) from

Messrs. Hemming & Thomas

at various times, and have worn them constantly for the

last month heretofore stated.

James L. Hemming, Out. Time worn.

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Michael Miley, Out. Time worn.

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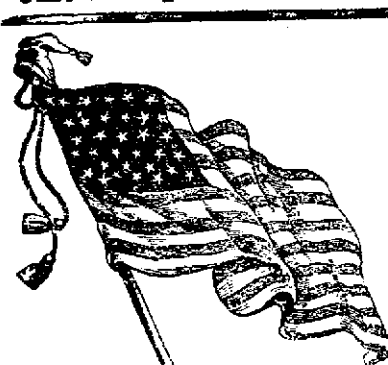
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Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

The Great Financial Measure.

The exact character of the modified treasury note bill which passed the house yesterday does not appear to be clearly understood. We learn, however, that the clause making the treasury notes a legal tender has been retained. We hope this is so, and that the senate will hasten to pass it in that shape. It is clearly for the interest of the great majority of the people that this clause should be retained.

The associated banks and capitalists of the east have made the most strenuous exertions to defeat this feature. They desire an immense issue of common demand treasury notes that they may depreciate in value, then they mean to buy them up, have them funded at par, expecting when the war is ended, that their bonds will rise in value much beyond par, as United States securities have heretofore done. Thus the capitalists would throw the burdens of the war upon the middle and producing classes. This would bear hard upon the west which has no capital to invest in bonds. We hope, therefore, all western men will vote for the legal tender feature of these notes.

Remorseful Suppression of Gen. McClellan.

The rumor that Gen. McClellan has been superseded in the chief command of the armies of the United States, is probably correct, so far at least, that his authority will be confined to the department of the Potomac.

This act of the government will meet with the approval of the people, as it has become evident that no man, however eminent as a general, could manage the 600,000 troops of which our army is composed, scattered throughout the country, and at the same time carry on an effective campaign in the field. The task was too great, and we presume Gen. McClellan himself did not desire to continue in so onerous a position.

Now let each major general have an independent command in his department, subject only to a general supervision by the president and secretary of war, and we shall soon see a greater vigor infused into the campaign. Instead of the whole responsibility resting upon one man, it will be divided, and there will be a rivalry among our generals to determine who shall best deserve the approbation of the country.

Gen. Lane Not to Have a Command.

It appears that Gen. Lane is to have no command in the southern expedition, and that he will probably go back to the senate, not having resigned his position in that body.

It will be difficult to induce the people to believe that fairness has characterized all the proceedings of the administration in this case. If there is any red tape in the way of doing right, it can easily be cut in twain. If Hunter will not get out of the way, he should be transferred to some other command. If Gen. Lane's position is not sufficiently high, to clear him of the raft of brigadier generals heretofore appointed, it would be easy to make a major general of him, give him his troops, and send him on his way towards Texas. "Where there is a will there is a way," but we fear the will is lacking. Lane might hurt the divine institution, so much respected in high quarters. That's the rub.

RETRENCHMENT IN EARNEST.—We begin to have faith that congress intends to make thorough work in retrenching the expenditures of the government. This belief is much strengthened by the prompt adoption by the senate of the proposition of Mr. Doolittle to reduce the mileage of members of congress 50 per cent. As long as members hesitate to apply the pruning knife to the law under which the treasury was unjustly bled for their benefit, there could be no confidence in their professions. We are quite well pleased that the proposed reform was adopted upon the motion of Senator Doolittle, who deserves credit for his efforts to bring about thorough and impartial reform in the expenses of the government.

THE THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.—We learn from Leavenworth that the thirteenth regiment leaves that place to day for Fort Scott, 130 miles south. We regret to learn that about one hundred are on the sick list. It is thought that their health will be improved by a change from quarters to camp life.

MARRIED HIS NURSE.—George Pense, one of the most worthy of the gallant young men who went from this county with the Lincoln Guards, had the misfortune, in the early part of September, to injure his foot so severely that he was sent to the hospital at St. Louis for recovery. His nurse, a Florence Nightingale in spirit, proved to be an old sweet heart whom George had known in Wisconsin, and so well did she care for the disabled soldier, that he has since taken her as a nurse and companion for life. George as a soldier, and his wife as a ministering angel of mercy, will follow the fortunes of the army to the close of the war, and may God protect them both to the end of the fearful journey.—New Hampton (Iowa) Courier.

The Desperation of Rebellion!

Address to the People of Georgia.

The Last Hours of the Rebel Provisional Government.

FELLOW CITIZENS: In a few days the Provisional Government of the Confederate States will live only in history. With it shall deliver up the trust we have endeavored to use for your benefit, to those more directly interested by yourself. The public record of our acts is familiar to you, and requires no further explanation at our hands. Of those matters which policy has required to be secret, it would be improper now to speak. This address, therefore, will have no personal reference. We are well assured that there exists no necessity for us to arouse your patriotism, nor to inspire your confidence. We rejoice with you in the unanimity of our state, in its resolution and its hopes. And we are proud with you that Georgia has been "illustrated," and we doubt not will be illustrated again by her sons in our holy struggle.

The first campaign is over; each party rests in peace, and the winter's snow declares an armistice on high. The results in the field are familiar to you, and we will not recount them. To some important facts we call your attention:

First—The moderation of our own government and the fanatical madness of our enemies have dispersed all differences of opinion among our people, and united them forever in the war of independence. In a few border states a waning opposition is giving way before the stern logic of daily developing facts. The world's history does not parallel instances of a revolution based upon such unanimity among the people.

Second—Our enemy has exhibited an energy, a perseverance and an amount of resources which we had hardly expected, and a disregard of constitution and laws which we can hardly credit. The result of both, however, is that power which is the characteristic element of despotism, and renders it as formidable to its enemies as it is destructive to its subjects.

Third—An immense army has been organized for our destruction, which is being disciplined to the unthinking stolidity of regulars. With the exclusive possession of the seas, our enemy is enabled to throw upon the shores of every state the nucleus of an army. And the threat is made, and doubtless the attempt will follow in early spring to crush us with a giant's grasp by a simultaneous movement along our entire borders.

Fourth—With whatever alacrity our people may rush to arms, and with whatever energy our government may call upon its resources, we cannot expect to cope with our enemies either in numbers, equipments or munitions of war. To provide against these odds we must look to desperate courage, unflinching daring and universal self-sacrifice.

Fifth—The prospect of foreign interference is at least a remote one, and should not be relied on. If it comes, let it be only auxiliary to our own preparations for freedom. To our God and ourselves alone we should look.

These are stern facts, perhaps some of them are unpalatable. But we are deceived in you if you would have us to conceal them in order to deceive you. The only question for us and for you is, as a nation and individually, what have we to do? We answer:

First—As a nation we should be united, forbearing to one another, frowning upon all factions, opposition and censorious criticisms, and giving a trustful and generous confidence to those selected as our leaders in the camp and the council chamber.

Second—We should excite every nerve and strain every muscle of the body politic to maintain our financial and military healthiness, and by rapid aggressive action make our enemies feel, at their own fatalities, the horrors of a war brought on by themselves.

The most important matter for you, however, is your individual duty. What can you do? The foot of the oppressor is on the soil of Georgia. He comes with list in his eye, poverty in his purse and hell in his heart. He comes a robber and a murderer. How shall you meet him? With the sword, at the threshold! But more than this—let every woman have a torch, every child a bow, every man a rifle. Let the fields of our youth be braved, and the fields of our heritage be made desolate. Let blackness and ruin mark your departing steps, if depart you must, and let a desert more terrible than Sahara, welcome the Vandals. Let every village be leveled in ashes. Let your faithful slaves share your fortune and your crust. Trust wife and children to the sure protection of God—preferring even for these loved ones the charnel house as a home than loathsome vassalage to a nation already so cruel to the people of the civilized world. This may be your terrible choice, and determine at once and without dissent as honor and patriotism and duty to God require.

Fellow citizens: Lull not yourselves into a fatal security. Be prepared for every contingency. This is our only hope for a sure and honorable peace. If our enemy was to-day convinced that the feast herein indicated would welcome him in every quarter of this confederacy, we know his base character well enough to feel assured he would never come. Let, then, the smoke of your homes, fired by women's hands, tell the approaching foe that over sword and bayonet they will rush only to fire and ruin.

We have faith in God and faith in you. He is blind to every indication of Providence who sees not an Almighty hand controlling the events of the past year. He who sees the clouds, the mist, the sunshine and the storm have all ministered to our necessities, and frequently secured us in our distresses. We deem it unnecessary to recount the numerous instances which have called forth our gratitude. We would join you in thanksgiving and praise. "If God be for us, who can be against us?"

Nor would we condemn your confident look to our armies, when they can meet with a foe not too greatly their superior in numbers. The year past tells the story of heroism and success, of which our nation will never be ashamed. These considerations, however, should only stimulate us to more heroic deeds and nobler efforts. An occasional reverse we must expect—such as has depressed us within the last few days. This is only temporary.

We have no fear of the result—the final issue. You and we may have to sacrifice our lives and fortunes in the holy cause; but our honor will be saved untarnished, and our children's children will rise up to call us "blessed."

HOWELL COMB, R. TOOMBS, M. J. CRAWFORD, THOS. R. COBB.

THE GREASE OF THE EARTH'S AXIS.—A reflecting glass, which a leisurely spy spent some days in the region of the oil wells in Pennsylvania, and after mature deliberation, gives it as his opinion that the government should interfere and put a stop to further boring and pumping for oil, as he is certain that the grease is being drawn from the earth's axis, and that the earth will cease to revolve when the lubrication ceases!

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTS FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.

Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 7.

The Inquirer of this city has a special dispatch containing the following information: Most of the rifles and a considerable portion of the ammunition from the wrecked steamer City of New York, one of the Burnside expedition, have been recovered uninjured. A gentleman from Norfolk says that the rebels are under the impression that the Burnside expedition has been completely wrecked. The rebel troops at Norfolk are being rapidly sent south as far as Mobile. Drafting will commence in the rebel states on the 1st of March. Gen. Beauregard is at Nashville. Bishop Ames and Hon. A. Fish will not be received by the rebel government.

AUGUSTA, Feb. 5.

A letter from Savannah says that heavy firing was heard in the direction of New River on South Carolina side on Monday morning, lasting four hours. Confederate officers at Savannah say that one of the batteries at New River had been attacked by federal gunboats, and that one of the gunboats at least was destroyed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.

It is considered doubtful whether the legal tender clause of the treasury note bill will pass the senate. Sen. Simmons will today introduce his project for the establishment of a national bank and a fiscal agency.

Secretary Welles has received the following dispatch:

U. S. FLAG SHIP CINCINNATI, Feb. 7, 1862.

The gunboats under the command of the Essex, Com. Porter, the Carondelet, Com. Walker, the St. Louis, Lieutenant Commanding Paulding, the Conestoga, Lieutenant Commanding Phelps, the Tyler, Lieutenant Commanding Givern, and the Lexington, Lieutenant Commanding Shack, after a severe and rapid fire of an hour and a quarter have captured Port Henry and taken Generals Lloyd and Tighman and his staff and sixty men. Surrender unconditional. We kept an open fire upon the enemy until their flag was struck. In half an hour after the surrender the gunboats and prisoners over to Gen. Grant, commanding the army, on his arrival at the fort in force. The Essex was disabled after fighting most effectively for two-thirds of the action and was obliged to drop down the river. I hear that several of her men were scalded to death, including the two pilots. She, with the other gunboats, officers and men fought with the greatest gallantry. The Cincinnati received 21 shots, and had one man killed and eight wounded, two seriously. The fort, with 20 guns and 17 mortars, was defended by Gen. Tighman with the most determined gallantry. I will write as soon as possible. I have sent Lieutenant Commanding Phelps and three gunboats up after the rebel gunboats. [Signed,] A. H. FOOTE, Flag Officer.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 7.

The Gazette's and Commercial's Cairo correspondents give the following accounts of the bombardment and capture of Port Henry on the 6th. At 12:30 P. M. the gunboats Cincinnati, St. Louis, Carondelet and Essex, the Tyler, Conestoga and Lexington bringing up the rear, advanced boldly against the rebel works, going to the right of Painters Creek Island, and immediately upon which on the east shore of the river stands the fortification, and keeping out of range till at the head of the island and within a mile of the enemy. Passing the island in full view of the rebel guns, we steadily advanced, every man at his quarters, every ear strained to catch the flag officer's signal gun for the commencement of the action. Our line of battle was, on the left the St. Louis, next the Carondelet, next the Cincinnati, for the time being the flag ship, having on board Flag Officer A. H. Foote, and next the Essex. We advanced in line, the Cincinnati's length ahead, and at 12:30 the Cincinnati opened the ball, and immediately three accompanying boats followed suite. The enemy, not backward, gave admirable response, and the fight raged furiously for half an hour. We steadily advanced, receiving and returning storms of shot and shell, when getting within 300 yards of the enemy's works we came to a stand and poured into them right and left. In the meantime the Essex had been disabled and drifted away from the scene of action, leaving the Cincinnati, Carondelet and St. Louis alone engaged.

At precisely forty minutes past one, the enemy struck his colors, and such cheering, such wild excitement as seized the throats, arms and caps of the four or five hundred sailors of the gunboats can be imagined. After the surrender, which was made to Flag Officer A. H. Foote, by Gen. Lloyd Tighman, who defended his fort in the most determined manner, we found the rebel infantry, which were encamped outside the fort, numbering 4,000 or 5,000, had cut and run, leaving the rebel artillery company in possession of the fort to this date. The fort mounted 17 guns, 32 and 24 pounders, one being a magnificent ten-inch Columbiad. Our shots dismounted two of their guns, driving the enemy from their embrasures. One of their rifled 32-pounders burst during the engagement, wounding one of their gunners.

The rebels claim to have had only 11 effective guns, worked by 54 men, the number all told of war prisoners. They lost 5 killed and 10 badly wounded. The infantry left everything in their flight. A vast deal of plunder has fallen into our hands, including a large and valuable quantity of ordnance stores. Gen. Tighman is disheartened, and thinks it one of the most damaging blows of the war. In surrendering to Flag Officer Foote, the rebel general remarked, "I am glad to surrender to so gallant an officer." Flag Officer Foote replied, "You do right, sir, in surrendering, but you should have blown my boats out of the water before I would have surrendered to you." In the engagement the Cincinnati, which was in the lead and flying the flag officer's pennant, was the chief mark of the enemy's guns. She got 31 shots some of them going completely through her. The Essex was badly crippled when about half through the fight and crowding steadily against the enemy. A ball went into her port side forward through a heavy bulkhead and squarely through one of her boilers, the escaping steam scalding and killing several of her crew.

Capt. Porter, his aids, P. Britton and Paymaster Lloyd were standing in direct line of balls passing—Britton being in the center of the group. A shot struck Britton on top of his head, scattering his brains in every direction.

The escaping steam went into the pilot house, instantly killing Ford and McBride, pilots.

Many of the sailors, at the rush of steam, jumped overboard and were drowned. The Cincinnati had 11 killed and 6 wounded; the Essex 6 seamen killed, 2 officers, 17 wounded, 5 missing. No casualties on the St. Louis or Carondelet. The shot and shell fell upon them like rain. The St. Louis was commanded by Capt. Leonard Paulding, who stood upon the gang-deck and fought the guns to the last. Not a man flinched, and with cheer upon cheer sent shot and shell among the enemy.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 7.

Gen. Smith on the west, and Gen. Grant on the east side of the river, are pursuing the retreating rebels. It is reported and credited by some of our forces that the rebel troops at Fort Henry were not true to the rebel cause, and took advantage of the opportunity offered by the attack to run away from the fight that was distasteful to them.

Special dispatch to the Chicago Evening Journal.

CHICAGO, Feb. 7.

I arrived from Fort Henry on the gunboat St. Louis this morning. We left the fort at 9 o'clock last evening. Our gunboats took one 128-pounder, one 24 rifled, two 42-pounders, ten 32-pounders, one 24 siege gun, two 12 pounders, and one 6-pounder cannon in the fort.

A rifled shell was fired directly into the muzzle of the 128-pounder. Seven guns were disabled. Thirty-one shots struck the Cincinnati, sent the St. Louis, and four others to the Essex.

The Cincinnati, Carondelet and St. Louis were within three hundred yards of the rebel batteries when the flag was hoisted down on the St. Louis.

No one was injured. The St. Louis is as good as new. She fired 126 shots during the engagement—53 five-second rifle 7-inch shells, weighing eighty pounds; 18 ten-second ditto; 2 fifteen-second ditto; 17 five-second, and 8 ten-second 3-inch shells. The Cincinnati fired one hundred and thirty-six shots. The Essex fired fifty-five shots.

The Essex was disabled by a round shot that entered a forward port, passing through a heavy bulkhead into her boiler. She reports 26 killed, wounded and missing. Her pilots, Marsh Ford of Pittsburgh and James McBride of Cincinnati, were scalded and died.

Capt. Porter's clerk, S. B. Britton, was killed, a round shot taking off his head. Two were killed on the Cincinnati. The second master, Hewitt, lost a leg, but will probably recover.

Our prisoners are Brigadier Gen. Floyd Tighman; Capt. H. L. Jones, of the Essex, acting quartermaster; Capt. H. H. Eardley, chief of engineers; Capt. John McLaughlin, quartermaster; Major W. L. McCormick, assistant adjutant general; Capt. Jesse Taylor, commanding garrison; Lieut. J. Ormsley, Watts and Fred J. Weller, and Capt. G. K. Jones, and sixty privates.

In the evening, three 6-pounders and five rifled pieces were recovered that had been taken into the woods. The Lexington and Conestoga went up the river, it was supposed to destroy the bridge of the Clarksville and Memphis railroad.

Gen. Smith, on the west side of the river, had captured the whole camp equipment of two regiments, and as was believed a number of prisoners.

At least six hundred shots were fired during the engagement. It was a most terrific cannonade. The guns were well served. I saw six dead rebels. Their loss could not be ascertained, the dead having been taken away.

The scene inside the rebel entrenchment was terrible. In three rows of their log barracks not one escaped shot and shell having torn everything to splinters.

On the Cincinnati one was killed, P. Cassidy of St. Catherine's; eight wounded, one of whom, Wm. Lakeman, will die. Capt. Pratt may save his leg.

Our land force on the east side of the river encamped at Fort Henry last night. JACK.

To-Day's Report.

[Report Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.]

MORNING DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.

Tribune correspondence.—The difficulty in Gen. Lane's case arises from the fact that he is almost the junior brigadier general, and in a department commanded by a superior officer, and that to give him a separate command would involve the necessity of manufacturing a lot of inferior colonels into brigadier generals for his especial necessities.

The difficulties in Col. Berdan's regiment will be settled by the removal of the colonel and the arming of the men with Colt's rifles and revolvers, and sending them to the front. Senator Latham is preparing a report from the military committee, authorizing a survey to establish telegraphic communication from San Francisco, via Behring's Straits, to the mouth of the Anamoor river. The measure will be pressed on congress with urgency.

Senator Harris, from the judiciary committee, made, to-day, a report that Mr. Stark, of Oregon, is entitled to his seat, because the senate has no power to investigate the question of loyalty until he has taken his seat.

Times correspondence.—The senate finance committee had an informal meeting to-day, for the purpose of considering the house treasury note bills. Enough was said to show that there is considerable opposition to the legal tender clause. They finally ordered the bill printed, and it will come up for final action at their meeting to-morrow.

Owing to the sickness of Mr. Corvode, the projected interview with the president in relation to the Lane expedition will not take place to-day, and probably never will. Senator Pomroy had an interview with him on the subject, but the president was unable to see any way out of the difficulty. He expected Gen. Lane to have arranged matters with Gen. Hunter on his arrival at Leavenworth. He reiterated, while he was willing that Gen. Lane should have command of 5,000 men, from he had no idea of his outranking Gen. Hunter or in any way interfering with his command. This is evidently the end of the Lane expedition.

This evening a son of Chancellor Walworth was arrested at Kirkwood House in this city on the charge of treason. His trunk and papers were seized, but not yet examined.

The various rumors to the effect that Secretary Stanton is to assume the active management of the army, leaving to Gen. McClellan the command of the army of the Potomac, has this foundation only: A week since the staff of Gen. McClellan were notified to be in readiness for a movement across the river. They made every preparation for so doing, and Maj. S. M. Green of their number, went to New York for the purpose of purchasing certain personal supplies for their use. In consequence of the state of the roads they have not yet been ordered over, but they are ready to go, and when they go Gen. McClellan will turn over to the temporary charge of Mr. Stanton the entire army with the exception of the army of the Potomac. It will be remembered that when Gen. Scott went to Mexico he pursued a similar course, thus leaving himself free to attend to the more important matter in hand. Gen. McClellan and Stanton are on the best terms.

Here's the correspondence.—The president of the American telegraph company leaves Washington for New York to-morrow morning. Frequent and satisfactory interviews with the secretary of war have convinced Mr. Sandford that the measures adopted by the government in relation to the transmission of telegraphic dispatches are imperatively demanded by the public welfare, and interfere with neither the private rights of citizens nor the interests of the telegraph company.

New York, Feb. 8.

Southern newspapers received here state

that the rebel leaders are giving much attention to the subject of new railroads. Jeff Davis recommended to Congress, in secret session, the completion of the Mississippi and Alabama road, so as to connect Selma, Alabama, with Meridian, in Mississippi, and congress proposed to appropriate \$150,000 for that purpose.

The New Orleans Picayune also notices the fact that the road from Mobile to New Orleans, via Jackson and Meridian, has been completed, and remarks that it is most opportune, as the yankees have possession of the Sound, and may destroy the coast line at any moment. A million of dollars it is said has been estimated by Mr. Davis to construct a railroad between Danville, Va., and Greensboro, N. C., as a matter of military necessity.

LEAVENWORTH, Feb. 7.

The lower house of the Kansas legislature have, by a vote of 69 to 7, passed a resolution requesting the president to appoint a major general, giving him command of the southern expedition. The mayor of this city has made an estimate of a recent sale of Kansas bonds to the department of the interior, by which the state has been swindled out of a large amount, probably \$50,000.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 7.

Three large steamers, the Ben. Adams, A. H. Fairchild and Baltic, left here for the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers this evening. All quiet along the line of the Louisville and Nashville railroad.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.

An error in Representative Conway's resolution, as printed to-day, renders it necessary to say that his call on the president was for the names of all persons arrested under the order of any executive officer, without legal process, and confined in any of the forts or other prisons of this country, exclusive of persons taken as prisoners of war.

AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.

New York, Feb. 7.

By the frigate Savannah we learn that the expedition on the Savannah river has been greatly magnified. It consisted only of a few gun boats and a brigade of 2000 men, which sailed from Port Royal to reconnoiter and expel the marauders. When the Savannah left a number of cannon were being sent through a creek, but for what purpose is not known. Com. Dupont has and will in future prohibit all communication between Port Royal and the north, as the correspondents of the press have materially aided in foiling many of his plans, and no steamers or sailing vessels will be allowed to leave until all his plans are perfected.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 7.

The steamer Eastern Star arrived here this morning, having left Havana yesterday. She brought the important news that Gen. Burnside's fleet left their anchorage on Wednesday morning. The gunboats started at sunrise, and the troops and ships followed soon after. The destination was Roanoke Island. News of the arrival of the fleet at the island was expected; three or four regiments were left at the inlet. Nothing had been heard at Norfolk of the Burnside expedition.

The only copy of the Norfolk Book received contains an editorial censuring the newspapers for giving publicity to the statement that the Meridian expedition was a failure, and the fact to be true, and give a full statement of the difficulties in regard to her. It appears that their calculations were erroneous. An error amounting to more than 200 tons was discovered when the ship was floated off, and this causes the present detention. The chief subject of regret, however, is that when she was shored up again the ship caught upon the blocks and received a considerable strain. It is in vain to deny that it is a serious injury to the ship, but we are happy to state it is by no means irreparable.

The Norfolk Day Book of yesterday has the following:

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. Feb. 3.

On Sunday Lieut. Col. White's cavalry encountered a force of Lincoln's infantry in Morgan county Tenn. on the mountain side. The Lincolns were estimated at from 150 to 300. White charged upon the enemy; Capt. Duncan rallied his men twice, when he was shot through the head and killed. The Kentucky unionists were then completely routed and fled in confusion, leaving scores of dead on the field.

The Savannah Republican says there was a new movement of the federal vessels lying in the cut north of the river, beyond an addition to the number. Vessels occupying their position can readily command the main passage.

The Richmond Despatch says that the Burnside expedition will at least have the effect of making us look well to our defenses in that quarter. Roanoke Island ought to be made impregnable. All of our batteries there and elsewhere should be provided with bomb proof coverings. The channel should be obstructed, and no means left unemployed to foil the enemy.

The editorial on the Merimac also says her great draft of water will prevent her taking part in active operations. This draft originally was about 24 feet, and it has been considerably increased. The editor comforts himself that at all events she can be used as a floating battery.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 8.

Special to Commercial and Gazette says that Gen. Nelson's division left New Haven on Thursday, and advanced to Green river above Manfordsville. Gen. Thomas' advance is at Monticello, and cannot proceed further on account of the roads. The country is deserted.

The expulsion of Bright gave great joy at Indianapolis. The 48th and 52d Indiana, have gone to Cairo. Assistant secretary of war, Scott, was at Indianapolis on Thursday, on an official visit and left for Kentucky yesterday. Gen. Wallace's division left Smithland for Fort Donelson on the Cumberland.

On the receipt of the news of the capture of Fort Henry the Ohio senate adjourned. A rumor that McClellan had been succeeded in the command caused much excitement in Columbus. Resolutions calling on the government for peace and earnest warfare will be offered in the house.

The Markets.

New York, Feb. 8.

Flour dull and drooping. Sales 5,500 bbls. 5,794.75 superior western; 5,956.65 common to medium extra western. Wheat receipts 2,678 bushels. Market dull and nominally unchanged. Supply offering light and holders generally holding off.

THE LANE AND HUNTER IMBROGLIO.—This evening Mr. Weed, from Leavenworth, arrived here with letters from Gen. Lane for the President and several senators and congressmen. It appears that Gen. Lane understood that, although he was to be sent to Leavenworth, he was to be sent to Leavenworth on Sunday, and had an interview with Gen. Hunter on Monday, in which he stated that he had come for the purpose of acting in concert with Gen. Hunter, and under his command. The latter received him cordially, and was apparently satisfied with the arrangement. On the next day Gen. Lane was much surprised to see in the papers the General Order No. 11. Gen. Hunter expressed dissatisfaction at some orders given by Adjutant General Thomas, from Washington, to various bodies of soldiers, to report themselves at Fort Leavenworth for the purpose of accompanying

THE LANE EXPEDITION.

Gen. Hunter thought they ought to have been ordered to report to him.

Mr. Weed will wait on the President to-morrow, and will be accompanied by several of Gen. Lane's senatorial friends. It is understood that a demand will be made that Lane have a separate and independent command, or that he be made second to Gen. Hunter. It is said to have been agreed to by the President, that when Gen. Lane arrived at Leavenworth, Gen. Hunter was to have twenty days' leave of absence, but that no such leave has yet been granted.

Mr. Weed says that the army in Kansas is not so badly off for transportation as the order of Gen. Hunter would seem to imply, most of the regiments having a sufficiency, and some a superabundance.

SEVENTY NEGROES FROM MISSOURI.—The following disolving view of the "institution" is furnished by the Leavenworth Conservative of Friday last:

"On Tuesday night, seventy negroes arrived in Doniphan county, from Missouri. They had 'contracted' together and came over in one party. There have been large arrivals at Lawrence recently."

Here is fresh cause of alarm for the Republican. Is it not concerned for the property of "our friends" in the western part of the state?—St. Louis Democrat.

DIED.

February 7th, FRANK L. SMITH, aged 3 years, 6 months and 25 days, son of Walter L. and Mary F. Smith.

Funeral to-morrow at 3 o'clock, at the house, Frank's street, next door to the Primitive church.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Fifteen Dollars BOOK-BINDING by Double Entry, taught practically in 10 days, by J. A. DANZ, Principal College, provided applications for scholarship are made in the course of the coming week. J. A. DANZ, February 7th, 1862. Principal College, Leavenworth.

To Ladies!

THIS new course in Book-Binding, taught by J. A. DANZ, will be taught, commencing Monday next, February 10, at 6 o'clock A. M., at the ladies room in my college. Two more ladies will be welcome to join the class. Terms for course \$15. J. A. DANZ, Principal College, Leavenworth.

To Young Men.

UNTIL further notice I shall issue certificates of scholarship in my Commercial College for the month of February, 1862.

TELETYPE WRITING. J. A. DANZ, Principal College, Leavenworth.

MANSHIP.

TAUGHT to Ladies and Gentlemen for two dollars per month, either in day or evening. J. A. DANZ, Principal College, Leavenworth.

CIRCUIT COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.

James Donnell vs Charles Atherton above named.

The State of Wisconsin vs Charles Atherton above named.

YOU are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the undersigned, at his office in the city of Janesville, Rock County, Wisconsin, on or before the 20th day of December, next, at which time and place you are notified to appear, unless you fail to do so, the plaintiff in this action will ask the court to grant him judgment for the sum of three hundred and eighty-five dollars, with interest thereon at the rate of seven per cent per annum, from the 20th day of December, next, until paid, and for the costs and disbursements of this action.

JOHN W. WANS, Attorney for Plaintiff.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the clerk of said circuit court for Rock County, on the 10th day of February, 1862.

MILL WRIGHTING.

Pattern and Model Making.

THE subscriber, having returned to his old vocation, and the business of which he has followed for over twenty years, would announce to the citizens of Janesville and surrounding country that he

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Arrival and Departure of Mails

Table with 3 columns: Mail Name, Arrival, Departure. Includes Chicago, St. Paul, Milwaukee, etc.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

BAPTIST CHURCH—E. J. Goodspeed, Pastor. Sub Sunday school, 10 A. M., and P. M. Lecture, Wednesday evening. Prayer meeting, Thursday evening.

Free Lecture.

The ladies of Janesville are requested to attend a free lecture by Mrs. Barclay, two o'clock Monday afternoon, at the Baptist church.

By order of the Committee.

Dr. Kerr will preach in the Baptist church to-morrow morning and evening.

Wisconsin Volunteers.

The condition of the Wisconsin regiments at last accounts, is as follows:

- 1st Regt., Col. J. C. Starkweather, at Camp Wood, Manfordville, Kentucky.
- 2d. Col. O'Connor, Camp Tillinghast, Arlington Heights.
- 3d. Col. Leager, Frederick, Md.
- 4th. Col. Pease, Baltimore, Md.
- 5th. Col. Cobb, Camp Griffin, near Lawrenceville, Va., 12 miles from Washington.
- 6th. Col. Carter, Camp Tillinghast.
- 7th. Col. Robinson.
- 8th. Col. Murphy, Cairo.
- 9th. Col. Frederick Salomon, Fort Leavenworth.
- 10th. Col. A. R. Chapin, Bacon Creek, Ky.
- 11th. Col. Harris, Sulphur Springs, Mo.
- 12th. Col. Bryant, Weston, Mo.
- 13th. Col. Maurice, Fond du Lac.
- 14th. Col. Wood, Camp Holton, Milwaukee.
- 15th. Col. Hays, Camp Randall.
- 16th. Col. Allen, Camp Randall.
- 17th. Col. John L. Doran, Camp Randall.
- 18th. Col. Wood, Camp Holton, Milwaukee.
- 19th. Col. James S. Alban, Camp Utley, Racine.

Cavalry.

- 1st. Col. Daniels, Camp Harvey, Kenosha.
- 2d. Col. C. C. Washburn, Camp Washburn, Milwaukee.
- 3d. Col. Wm. A. Barstow, Camp Barstow, Janesville.

Von Deuch Cavalry of Milwaukee.

(Benton Hussars) at Sulphur Springs, Mo.

Artillery.

- 1st Battery, Capt. Foster, Louisville, Ky.
- 2d. " Capt. Herzburg, Ft. Monroe.
- 3d. " Capt. Drury, Louisville, Ky.
- 4th. " Capt. Vallee, Fort Monroe.
- 5th. " Capt. Finney, Camp Utley, Racine.
- 6th. " Capt. Dillon, Camp Utley, Racine.
- 7th. " Capt. Griffin, " " "
- 8th. " Capt. Carpenter, " " "
- 9th. " Capt. Johnston, at Burlington, Racine county.

10th Battery, Capt. Beebe, at New Lisbon, Juneau Co. (at quarters.)

Wis. Co. Sharp Shooters, at Camp Barstow, near Washington city.

Vocal Music Class.—Mr. Wilson would

invite all who would like to take a rudimentary course in music, to meet him at his music store Monday evening, Feb. 10th, at 7 o'clock. Terms, \$1.50 for twelve lessons.

ATTENTION INVALIDS!—We call the

attention of those interested to the advertisement of Dr. Knapp, who proposes to cure or relieve many chronic cases hitherto considered hopeless by the faculty. He will be in Kenosha on Thursday and Friday of next week, for consultation.—Kenosha Telegraph.

There is a disease, and that of a chronic

character, which Dr. Knapp does not cure, and that is paying his advertising bills, if our experience with him is an index to his general treatment.

Legislative.

Friday, Feb. 7.

SENATE.—The session to-day was principally

occupied in consideration of a bill amending the law of last session giving \$3 per month to the families of volunteers, as to extend the same aid to members of cavalry and artillery companies. No action was finally taken upon the bill. A bill was passed to repeal sections 2 and 3, of chapter 274, of the general laws of 1861, allowing a party defendant to testify in his own behalf, in certain criminal cases. No other bills of general importance were under consideration.

ASSEMBLY.—The speaker appointed

Messrs. Finger, McMill, Vivian, Sauborn and Boyce as the select committee to visit the Insane Hospital.

Mr. Jennings offered a resolution against

Gen. Lane's war policy. Mr. Jassen's resolution in regard to fugitive slaves of rebels, and approving the expulsion of Bright, were put over till Monday.

Mr. Howard's joint resolution, that the

governor be and is hereby instructed to discharge all officers and employees connected with or about the camps within this state, or who are now out of this state in connection with the volunteer forces, who are employed in any manner without express provision of the laws of this state, or in accordance with the rules and regulations of the United States, was adopted.

A bill to amend the law of last year to

prevent the spread of noxious weeds was passed.

A large number of local bills were

passed, and the general file gone through with in committee of the whole.

ALARMED.—The Cork (Ireland) Exami-

ner says: "Ever since the probability of a quarrel with America, the police at Queenstown had special orders to watch the arrival of American steamers, in order to ascertain if any political agent from that country landed in Ireland with the purpose of stirring up discontent here."

Congressional.

SENATE.—Mr. King presented several

petitions asking for the printing of 300,000 copies of the agricultural report in the German language.

Mr. Carlisle presented a petition

numbered signed by citizens of Boston, asking congress to leave the negro question alone and attend to the business of the country.

The bill to define the pay and

emoluments of the officers of the army was taken up.

Mr. Sherman said the bill did not meet

the difficulty. A year ago we were physically weak, with no public debt. Now we are physically strong, but financially weak.

The total amount of expenses for the

year will probably not be less than \$550,000,000. This is a greater expense than ever was borne by any nation. In his judgment there were propositions were needed: 1st, the prompt levy of a tax of not less than \$150,000,000; 2d, a careful revision of the laws regulating salaries and compensations; 3d, rigid scrutiny into the disbursement of all public funds, and prompt punishment of every officer taking money, or allowing others to take it, for property or service of which the government does not receive any benefit.

A long discussion ensued on the bill to

curtail the office of pay, &c., during which Mr. Doolittle said the people demanded taxation and victory both.

Mr. Doolittle offered an amendment,

which was agreed to, reducing the amount of members of congress 50 per cent.

After executive session, adjourned.

House.—Mr. Conway, of Kansas, asked

leave to offer the following, to which Mr. Maynard objected, unanimous consent being required to introduce it:

Resolved, That the president be requested to furnish the house, if not incompatible with the public interests, with the names of all persons arrested under the order of any executive officer without legal process, and confined in any of the forts or other prisons of this country, as prisoners of war, the names of the forts or other prisons in which said persons have been and are confined respectively; the dates of the several arrests; together with a full statement of the charges and evidence upon which they were arrested. Also, the names of all such persons who have since been discharged, and the reasons for their discharge.

The house went into committee of the whole on the treasury note bill.

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NEW FIRM

AND

NEW GOODS!

at the Store heretofore known as

CHAPMAN'S EMPORIUM.

HAVING lately purchased the stock of Chapman Brothers, and to which large additions have been made.

Rice, Gaul & Rice

NEW AND FRESH GOODS,

we are now prepared to offer at

Wholesale and Retail

the best assortment of Goods to be found in Rock county, and at prices that

DEFY COMPETITION.

Our stock consists of a large and varied assortment of

Dry Goods,

Boots and Shoes,

Hats and Caps,

Ready Made Clothing,

Crockery and

Glass Ware,

Yankee Notions,

&c., &c., &c., &c.

All of which will be sold at Small Profits, and

For Cash Only.

Our arrangements are such that we shall be

Receiving Weekly,

direct from the New York and other Eastern markets, selections from all the

NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS,

as they appear, which we shall exhibit for sale at a small advance from cost. In order to reduce our stock of

WINTER DRESS GOODS

we have

MARKED DOWN

our prices on all of them, the following of which are our sample:

French Merinoes at 50 cts. per yard,

such as are sold elsewhere at 75c, all of the better grades in like proportion.

Double Fold Printed Merinos

at 75 cts., worth \$1.00. A large assortment of

Paramattas, Plain Colored Cashmeres, &c.,

all of which we have reduced in price.

We are now selling the Best Styles of CAMBRIE, Manchester and Pacific Delaines,

at One Shilling and Four Pence per Yard, which cannot be bought in New York less than 22 or 25 cents. Also a splendid lot of Delaines at 1 shilling per yard, which are worth 20 cents. A lot of

DOMESTIC GINGHAMS AT 10 cts.

All of the Best Styles of

CALICOS

from 10 to 12 1/2 cts., which cannot be bought in New York for the same less than 15c.

In Ladies, Misses & Childrens Hoods,

we have the largest, cheapest and best assortment in town.

NICHOLS, SARGENT, SMITH, & CO.,

some new styles of the above goods just received. We keep a large stock of

Hosiery & Gloves, Wrappers & Drawers, &c.,

than any other store in town. We have

Ladies' Hosiery at 25 cts. a pair

Ladies' Cashmere Gloves at 25 " "

Ladies' Cashmere Gaiters at 25 " "

Ladies' Super Kid Gloves at 25 " "

the same as sold elsewhere at \$1. All kinds of

Merino & Cotton Hosiery

for Gentlemen, Ladies and Children.

DOMESTICS

of all kinds at the lowest figures, nearly all of which were bought before the recent great advance in cotton goods.

Our stock of

Goods for Men's Wear

is complete and comprises some of the best styles of

CLOTHS,

CASSIM ES,

VESTINGS,

LININGS, &c.,

to be found in market.

BOOTS, SHOES & RUBBERS,

which for quality, style and price

Cannot be Beat!

We are selling

Ladies Lace Gaiters at 50c a pair,

Ladies Prunell Congress Gaiters at 75c "

Ladies Super Kid Boots at 75c "

and all other styles in like proportion. We have a large stock of

Men's Boots

which we are selling at the LOWEST prices. We sell for \$2.50 boots which cannot be bought in any other store in Janesville for less than \$3.00. A large lot of

CALF BOOTS, VERY CHEAP.

Boys' Boots at 75 cents, Worth \$1.25.

HOOP SKIRTS! HOOP SKIRTS!!

direct from the manufacturers, enabling us to give

MORE HOOPS AND BETTER HOOPS,

and for Less Money than any other store in town.

READY MADE CLOTHING

at low figures.

HATS AND CAPS

for Men and Boys in great variety.

WE HAVE A VERY LARGE STOCK OF

CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE

which we are anxious to decrease and will sell at

PANIC PRICES.

Yankee Notions! Yankee Notions!!

Our stock of

SMALL WARES

is complete and at all times full, and will be sold as cheap as the cheapest.

We invite all to give us a call, as we shall take pleasure in exhibiting our goods, whether you purchase or not.

ALL KINDS OF PRINTING

NEATLY EXECUTED AT HIS OFFICE.

McKEY & BRO'S

JANUARY CIRCULAR

For 1862.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

To the People of

Janesville, Rock & adjoining Counties

McKey & Bro's

HAMMOTH STORE

FULLY COMPLETED

and

READY FOR BUSINESS.

WE have now completed our new addition, making

our store decidedly the largest business establish-

ment west of New York city, and 44 feet by 100,

five stories high, including basement. And in order to

fill the same, we found it necessary in the early part of

the season, to purchase ten times our usual amount of

stock. Anticipating a still further advance on Foreign

and Domestic goods, we made another extensive pur-

chase immediately before the great and unprecedented

advance which has taken place within the past two

weeks. We have now in stock, at our different estab-

lishments, over

\$250,000 Worth of Merchandise!

Very single dollars worth of which was purchased be-

fore the advance, and in order to give our patrons a

general benefit, we shall, for the

Next 20 Days, Sell at Retail Only,

the following Goods at the prices mentioned, namely:

Our entire stock of perfectly

FINE COLORED PRINTS

at 10 CENTS PER YARD.

The people here in mind that

Prints have advanced in price 50 cents per yard; still we

have concluded to close out the amount of our retail

stock of Prints, being the very best brands in the mar-

ket, at

10 Cents per Yard.

We have now on hand

10 Cases Madder Color Prints

suitable for bedding, which we will sell, for the next

20 days, at 10 cents per yard, this day in Chicago

10 cents per yard at wholesale. The above prices are

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

insurance and by virtue of a judgment and decree of the Circuit Court of the City of New Orleans pronounced on the 15th day of December, A D 1861, in the above named public sale against the above defendants, I will sell at public auction, to wit:

THE 20th DAY OF MARCH, 1862.

in the morning of that day, in front of the residence of John B. Davis, Esq., at the corner of Third and Milwaukee streets, in the city of New Orleans, county, the following described premises, or so much thereof as may be required to satisfy the debt due together with the expense of said sale, to wit:

On certain pieces, parcel or tract of land situate, lying and being bounded by the streets of the city of New Orleans, and known and distinguished as lots numbered (6), seven (7) and eight (8) of block thirty-eight (38) of the first plat of the Second Subdivision of the City of New Orleans,

S. J. M. PUTNAM,
Plaintiff's Atty. Sheriff of Rock County.

[illegible]

STATE OF WISCONSIN.
Circuit Court for Rock County.
Heath, Edwin R. Heath and Lucy L. Heath, Pls.,
vs. William C. Williams, Adm'r of the Rock County
Agricultural Society and Mechanics Ins. Co.,
Defendants, and by virtue of the Judgment of fore-
closure and sale rendered in the above entitled case
this day of December, 1861, in favor of the above
plaintiffs, and by virtue of the order of the above
court calling for sale and sale, at public auction, to
the highest bidder, on the steps in front of the Mayor's
office on Main street, in the city of Janesville, in and
for the State of Wisconsin, to-wit:

TUESDAY DAY OF MARCH, 1862.

At 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day,
I, the undersigned, Clerk of the said Court, did
sell, to the highest bidder, the following, to-wit:
A certain piece, parcel or tract of land lying
in the County of Rock and State of Wisconsin,
and more especially described as follows, to-wit:
By the south line of the tract laid out on section
one (1) in Township number two (2) north, of
Range number one (1) East, of the 4th
section of the Janesville and Beloit road and the

running from Stationery, in said city, east towards
and running north and west, crossing the highway
at Jacksonville; on the east by the west line of
the canal and Del Rio road, running along the east
boundary number one (1); on the south by the
east boundary parcel with the land of Mrs. J. M.
of forty (40) rods south therefrom; and on the
west by a line drawn parallel with the said Jacksonville
road, containing ten (10) acres of land, exclusive of
any, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to sat-
isfy judgment and expenses of suit.—Witness my
hand and seal of the County of Duval, State of Flor-
ida, this 16th day of August, A.D. 1914.

JAMES H. WATKINS,
Notary Public, Cassard & Giers, of Buck Co., Ohio,
Plaintiffs Attorneys.

